

**§ 122.102 Inspection of baggage in transit.**

(a) General baggage in transit may be inspected upon arrival, while in transit, and upon exportation. Carriers shall present in-transit baggage for inspection at any time found necessary by the port director.

(b) In-transit baggage shall be presented to a Customs officer for inspection and clearance before the baggage can be delivered to a passenger while in the U.S.

### **Subpart L—Transit Air Cargo Manifest (TACM) Procedures**

**§ 122.111 Application.**

Cargo (including manifested baggage) which arrives and is transported under Customs control in, through, or from, the U.S. may be transported in bond under this subpart. If cargo is not transported under this subpart, it shall be transported under other provisions of this chapter. (See subparts I and J of this part, and parts 18 and 123 of this chapter.)

**§ 122.112 Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in this subpart:

(a) *Transit air cargo*. “Transit air cargo” is cargo, including manifested baggage, transported under the requirements of this subpart.

(b) *Port of arrival*. The “port of arrival” is the port in the U.S. where imported cargo must be documented for further transportation under this subpart.

(c) *Transfer or transferred*. “Transfer or transferred” means the change of documentation of cargo to transit air cargo for transportation. The terms also include the physical movement of the cargo from one carrier to another, and thereafter by air or surface movement to the port of destination.

(d) *Transit air cargo manifest*. “Transit air cargo manifest” is used in this subpart as the shortened title for the transportation entry and transit air cargo manifest.

**§ 122.113 Form for transit air cargo manifest procedures.**

A manifest on Customs Form 7509 is required for transit air cargo, as provided in § 122.48(c) of this part. The words “Transportation Entry and Transit Air Cargo Manifest” shall be printed, stamped or marked on the form and on all copies of the form required for transit air cargo movement.

**§ 122.114 Contents.**

(a) *Form duplicates original manifest*. Each transit air cargo manifest shall be a duplicate of the sheet presented as part of the cargo manifest for the aircraft on which the cargo arrived in the U.S.

(b) *Shipments shown on manifest*—(1) *Country of exportation*. Each transit air cargo manifest sheet may list:

(i) Only air cargo shipments from one exporting country, with the name of the country shown in the heading; or

(ii) Air cargo shipments from several exporting countries, with the name of the exporting country shown in the “Nature of Goods” column.

(2) *Shipment to same port*. Each transit air manifest sheet may list only those shipments manifested by way of the port of arrival for:

(i) The same Customs port of destination;

(ii) The same Customs port for later exportation; or

(iii) Direct exportation from the port of arrival.

(c) *Information required*. Each air cargo manifest sheet shall show:

(1) The foreign port of lading;

(2) The date the aircraft arrived at the port of arrival;

(3) Each U.S. port where Customs services will be necessary due to transit air cargo procedures; and

(4) The final port of destination in the U.S., or the foreign country of destination, for each shipment. The foreign country destination shown on the manifest must be the final destination, as shown by airline shipping documents, even though airline transport may be scheduled to end before the shipment arrives at the final destination.

(d) *Corrections*. If corrections in the route shown on the original manifest for the cargo are required at the port of

## § 122.115

arrival to make a manifest sheet workable as a transit air cargo manifest, the director of the port of arrival may allow the corrections.

### § 122.115 Labeling of cargo.

A warning label, as required by § 18.4(e) of this chapter, shall be attached to all transit air cargo not directly exported from the port of arrival before the cargo leaves the port of arrival.

### § 122.116 Identification of manifest sheets.

When the original cargo manifest for the aircraft on which the cargo arrives is presented by the aircraft commander or its authorized agent at the port of arrival, a manifest number will be given to the aircraft entry documents by Customs. The number given shall be used by the airline to identify all copies of the transit air cargo manifest. All copies of the manifest shall be correctly numbered before cargo will be released from the port of arrival as transit air cargo.

### § 122.117 Requirements for transit air cargo transport.

(a) *Transportation*—(1) *Port to port*. Transit air cargo may be carried to another port only when a receipt is given, as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. The receipt may be given only to an airline which:

- (i) Is a common carrier for the transportation of bonded merchandise; and
- (ii) Has the required Customs bond on file.

(2) *Exportation from port of arrival*. Transit air cargo may be exported from the port of arrival only if covered by a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in subpart G of part 113 of this chapter, as provided in § 18.25 of this chapter.

(b) *Receipt*—(1) *Requirements*. When air cargo is to move from the port of arrival as transit air cargo, a receipt shall be given. The receipt shall be made by the airline responsible for transport or export within the general order period (see § 122.50).

(2) *Contents*. The receipt shall appear on each copy of the transit air cargo manifest, clearly signed and dated if required, in the following form:

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–14 Edition)

Received the cargo listed herein for delivery to Customs at the port of destination or exportation shown above, or for direct exportation.

---

Name of carrier (or exporter)

---

Attorney or agent of carrier (or exporter)

---

Date

(c) *Responsibility for transit air cargo*—(1) *Direct exportation*. The responsibility of the airline exporting transit air cargo for direct exportation begins when a receipt, as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, is presented to Customs.

(2) *Other than direct exportation*. When the transit air cargo is not for direct exportation, the responsibility of the airline receiving the cargo begins when a receipt, as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, is presented to Customs.

(3) *Carting*. When carting is used to deliver transit air cargo to receiving airlines, the importing airline is responsible for the cargo under its own bond until a receipt is filed by the receiving airline. This does not apply when the carting is done under part 112 of this chapter, at the expense of the parties involved.

(4) *Importing airlines*. An importing airline which has qualified as a carrier of bonded merchandise, whether registered in the U.S. or a foreign area, may:

- (i) Give a receipt for the air cargo;
- (ii) File an appropriate bond; and
- (iii) Deliver the cargo to an authorized domestic carrier for in-bond transportation from the port of arrival. The importing carrier's bond covers the transportation.

(d) *Split shipments*. A receipt shall be given by one airline for all of the cargo shipments listed on one transit air cargo manifest sheet. Cargo shipments so listed shall be transported from the port of arrival on one aircraft or carrier unless the use of more than one aircraft or carrier would be allowed:

- (1) By § 122.92(d) under a single combined entry and manifest;
- (2) By § 122.118(d); or
- (3) By § 122.119(e), permitting the use of a surface carrier for transport.